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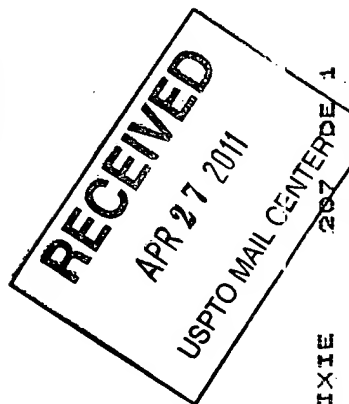
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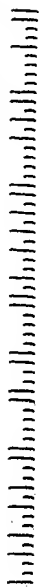
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In re Patent No. 5,122,464
Issue Date: June 16, 1992
Application No. 07/595,733
Filed: October 10, 1990
Inventor: Richard H. Wilson et al

This is a decision on the petition for expungement of information, filed September 28, 2010, which is being treated as petitions under 37 CFR 1.182 to invalidate an assignment previously recorded against the above-identified application.

The petition is **dismissed**. This is not a final agency action.

Petitioner indicates an assignment recorded on August 1, 2006 was erroneously filed for the above identified application and requests this assignment record be expunged from the file.

As discussed in section 323.01(d) of the Manual of Patent Examining Procedure (MPEP), petitions to correct, modify or "expunge" assignment records are granted only if the petitioner can prove that:

- (A) the normal corrective procedures outlined in MPEP § 323.01(a) through §323.01(c) will not provide the petitioner with adequate relief; and
- (B) the integrity of the assignment records will not be affected by granting the petition.

In regard to B, petitioner has not sufficiently explained how the removal of a document in its entirety will not affect the assignment records. The removal of a document in its entirety will affect the assignment records. The integrity of the records is recognized as separate from the chain of title, and the USPTO endeavors to maintain a complete history of claimed interests in a given property to permit, among other things, the review of matters like chain of title by a competent authority.

Moreover, petitioner seeks an extraordinary remedy, properly addressed under 37 CFR 1.182. The USPTO will not normally resort to an extraordinary remedy under 37 CFR 1.182 if the rules of practice and the procedures before the USPTO already provide an avenue for the requested relief. See Cantello v. Rasmussen, 220 USPQ 664, (Comm'r Pats. 1982).

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As set forth in MPEP 323, an error in a recorded assignment is not corrected by invalidating the previous document, but by simply submitting a "corrective document". The "corrective document" must include 1) a copy of the original assignment document with the corrections made therein. The corrections must be initialed and dated by the party conveying the interest; and 2) a new Recordation Form Cover Sheet (form PTO-1595). The new recordation form cover sheet must identify the submission as a "corrective document" submission and indicate the reel and frame number where the incorrectly recorded assignment document appears. The person signing the new recordation form cover sheet must state that the information provided on the new cover sheet is true and correct and that any copy submitted is a true copy of the original document. The original cover sheet should be submitted with the corrective document. The corrective document will be recorded and given a new reel and frame number and recording date. The recording fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.21(h) is required for each patent application and patent against which the corrective document is being recorded. See MPEP § 302.06. Petitioner should note that the "assignment documents" and "corrective documents" are not limited to assignments, but include any documents affecting title to a patent or application. See MPEP § 313.

Therefore, the rules of practice and the procedures before the USPTO provide an avenue for the requested relief without relying upon extraordinary measures. That is, the chain of title can be clarified in the assignment records through the recording of a corrective document. As a request for the Office to invalidate an assignment is both extraordinary and contrary to USPTO policy, this petition must be dismissed.

As background, the USPTO simply acts in a ministerial capacity in recording documents that have been submitted for recordation. See 35 USC 261 and 37 CFR 3.11. However, the recording of a document pursuant to 37 CFR 3.11 is **not** a determination by the USPTO of the validity of the document *per se* or the effect that document has on the title to a patent or application. See 37 CFR 3.54. Moreover, it is USPTO policy to maintain a complete history of claimed interests in a given property, and, as such, a recorded assignment document will be retained, even if it is subsequently found to be invalid. In re Raney, 24 USPQ2d 1713 (Comm'r Pat. 1992).

It is well settled that the Office is not the appropriate forum for resolving a dispute concerning the ownership of an application or patent, and, as such, the USPTO will not permit itself to become embroiled in ownership disputes, particularly as it does not have the means or the authority to resolve such disputes. Indeed, the USPTO has no authority to decide ownership issues. See Cedars-Sinai Medical Center v. Watkins, 11 F.3d 1573, 1581 n.10, 29 USPQ 2d 1188, 1194 n.10 (Fed. Cir. 1993), *cert. denied*, 114 S. Ct. (1994). Rather, state law governs contractual obligations and transfers of property rights, including those relating to patents. See Regents of the University of New Mexico v. Knight, 66 USPQ2d 1001, 1008 (Fed. Cir. 2003). The USPTO cannot settle disputes as to title as a judicial tribunal is the appropriate forum to resolve such controversy. See Jim Arnold Corp. v. Hydrotech Sys., Inc., 109 F.3d 1567, 1572, 42 USPQ2d 1119, 1123 (Fed. Cir. 1997) ("the question of who owns the patent right and on what terms typically is a question exclusively for state courts"); Roach v. Crouch, 24 N.W. 2d 400, 33

USPQ2d 1361 (Iowa 1994)(patent ownership issue properly triable in state court); In re Haines, 1900 C.D. 102, 103 (Comm'r Pat. 1900)(same).

If petitioner is successful in resolving this dispute, the proper documentation should be promptly submitted to the USPTO for recordation against the patent.

Also, Office records do not indicate that a change of address has been filed in this case, although the address given on the petition differs from the address of record. If appropriate, a change of address should be filed in this case in accordance with MPEP 601.03. A courtesy copy of this decision is being mailed to the address noted on the petition. However, until otherwise instructed, all future correspondence regarding this application will be mailed solely to the address of record.

A petition to expunge assignment documents is properly addressed under 37 CFR 1.182 and a fee of \$400.00 is required. The \$400 petition fee has been charged to petitioner's deposit account.

Telephone inquiries concerning this communication should be directed to Carl Friedman at (571)272-6842.



Christopher Bottorff
Supervisor
Office of Petitions

Cc: Womble Carlyle Sandridge & Rice PLLC
P.O. Box 7037
Atlanta Georgia 30357-0037